

To bo

NEW OFFICE

AT TRUETAN WHERE THE WILL IS NOW PRESERVED

Civil war, for example, it was carried to

Richmond for safe keeping and came near

being lest entirely in the confusion that at

only a few years ago and resulted from an

error of judgment on the part of the custo-

dians of the will, who supposed that they were

acting for the best. It had come shout that

as a result of the handling of the will the pla-

ning together of the 23 pages and the wear

along the lines of the creases in which it had

been folded almost every one of the sheets was

completely severed through the middle. The

persons in charge of the will realized in a

vague sort of way that something ought to be

done and they finally hit upon the plan of sew-

ing together the severed sections of each sheet.

prominent men interested in all existing me-

mentoes of George Washington heard what

had been done they were all but ready to

weep. As though it were not had enough to

When the government officials and other

However, the worst experience of all came

tended the full of the Confederacy.

within the good few meaning the puters at large this not know of the whoreabouts of the Wash harries will it report it even know of the ex-latence of the sajes. However, the officials of the state department and the library of congreen knew he costing place in an obseque Somes courtlene in Virginia and whereas the realized the futliny of their ambition to ever get paralesson to transfer it to Wast, ington, where it might to repuse as a great in Monail rolls, they attil had sufficient interest in

POURT MOUNT WHICH AFFEARS

STAPE AGO

INTERIOR OF FAREFAR

it to keep a watchful e.c. on it, so to speak. Some months are it mobiletly came to the ears of those interested parties that the willtone known to be in a poor state of preservation was in imminent danger of going utverly to run. Obviends quick action and hyroic Ores were unceasary and thereums was mangurated that project which has lating witnessed the complete restoration of the will by means of a miracle of manuscript surgery and document restoration carried on by the greatest experie in the country in this highly specialized line of work

Persons who are at all conversant with the care with which fincle Sam fosters and safeguards all the important state and private papers of historical value that are in his keeping-for instance, the Declaration of Independence which is never even exposed to tight may naturally marvel that so priceless a trophy as the will of Washington should have been allowed to fall into decay. The explanation is found in the fact, above noted, that the will is not and never has been in the usion of the federal government. It was filed for probate in the year 1800 at the county seat of the county in Virginia where Washingion resided and in that state it has remained ever since. A century of wear and tear might be expected to play havor with almost any document and at times during this cycle the Washington relic saw some rather rough haniling for so fragile an object. During the

strengt to sew delicate chests of paper, it transpired that subsequent handlings of the sewed shows had caused the threads to wear and out their way through the paper and ultimately the pages were literally in shreds. All the while the relic was on display in an ordinary wooden box with a glass cover which permitted the will to be constantly exposed to the light while on exhibition at the county seat of Fairfax county and which would probably have fadout the handwriting ontirely had not the document been penned with an exceptional quality of lak. It was at this juncture

that the government offi-

PROBATED

a ghost of its former self. All ports of obstacles were encountered in connection with the restoration of the will. It was at first planned to have the odd salvage work undertaken by the department of state, the manuscript surgeons of which branch of the government had already worked wonders with the Constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Independence and other documents. However, in order to get the ben-

who volunteered clais their services were allowed to take a hand to save the wreck. The work of restoration was placed in the hands of a federal expert who has made a life work of the saving of damaged papers and manuscripts. He devoted weeks to the work and what he has wrought is little short of a miracle. In so far as the casual observer can detect the will is in practically the same condition as it was when it left the hands of its distinguished author. It is only when a page is held to the light that one realizes that technically the document is but

efit of the skill of the state department's ex-

of restoration was in progress, and the county officials at Fairfax who had the may in the matter refused flat-frosted to allow the document to leave Virginia. It looked for a time as though this might block the whole plan, but finally the officials of the library of congress, who have on their staff a remuserlyt surp on almost as skillful as the one at the state department, offered to send this wizard to Fairfax Courthouse and have him carry on the work there. This was done and the outcome has been as satisfactory as though the work of rejuveration had been conducted to the well-equipped plant at the national capt

WASHINGTON'S WILL

IN WHICH IT WAS

erts it would be necessary to remove the will

to Washington for the interim while the work

However, there were many handleaps and not the least of these was found in the necessity for transporting to Fairfax a heavy press and other paraphernalis needed for the intricate pleeling of the tern and ragged pages and mounting them on the eardward mounts one of which has been provided for each just of the will.

Unquestionably the gratifying success which has attended this attempt to restore the Wash ington will to the appearance it here one hun-dred years ago has been due in no small meas ure to the ald afforded by a number of blank shorts of paper made especially for George Washington and watermarked with his name When the government officials first inspected the tern and tattered will with a view to apply ing their ingenious "first aid" treatment they at once realized that an inordinate amount of piccing and patching would be necessary and they were in a quantary where to obtain mate rial that would match the original, for, of course the will was written on very distinctive paper and to putch it with ordinary paper of present day ramufacture would have resulted in only partially concealing the wounds made by time

and careless bunds. There was a long search for paper that could be used with confidence that no person examining the restored document without the aid of a magnifying glass could tell where the original left off and a patch began. Finally the officials discovered in a second-hand bookstors in Washington a number of sheets of the writing paper which General Washington had manufactured especially for his personal use and this paper was used wherever new tissue had to be grafted on the original document, with the result that the appearance of the original has been simulated so as to defy detection. Each sheet of the will has been so backed or mounted upon 'crepeline' that it will stand any reasonable amount of handling and the ink or the will has been "set" so that there is little danger of your eyesight is bad?" further fading

has been put in condition to stand another century of atrenuous existence if wood by not likely that it will ever again be called upon to suffer such neglect or abuse as in the past. The county officials who are the custodians of the will appear to be aroused to the necessity of giving it more intelligent care than it enjoyed in years gone by. To that end the pages of the will have been bound in the form of a book with handsome red levant cover and a special fireproof, burglar-proof steel safe, made specially for the purpose under the supervision of the government officials will henceforth be the repository of this relic

The attention which this restoration of the will is receiving is expected to result in the visits in future of considerable numbers of tourists and sightseers to Fairfax Courthouse, the Virginia hamlet where the will has its home-the more so since this historic spot can now be reached by trolley from the national capital. The county seat of the county where Washington lived and died has many picturesque landmarks not the least interesting of which is the old courthouse in which Washington's will was probated and which presents today the same appearance that it did on that historic day more than a century ago. The will is not kept in the courthouse but in the office of the clerk of the court, which occupies a separate building. The work of restoring the Washington will, had it been entrusted to any manuscript surgeon outside the government service—and there are only a few such in the country-would have cost \$200 to \$300 at least and it is probable that several times the latter sum might have been demanded for the service for which the government made no charge,

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times larger than life size. Another find was an inscription of Sennacherib to the effect that he had "builded a house to the God Ninib." This presumably refers to an extension of the temple at the east corner, of which little now remains, but the temple well built by Sennacherib is intact.

The Temple of Assur is shown to have been of vast extent. The excavations reveal a courtyard surrounded by rooms and two immense halls. The excavators found here fragments of enameled brick dating from modern Assyrian times and showing markedly the influence of Egypt. These bricks deplet battles, prisoners and soldlers on march and the destruction

COLDS



CRUISES AROUND THE WORLD

TWO GRAND CRUISES of about three and one-half morths duration each. The fristic leave New York New 1, 1911, and the second from San Francisco Feb. 17, 1912, by the large transationtic Measure.

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HER TROUBLE.



He-Her head troubles her a good

She-Neuralgia? He-No; she wants a new hat,

How Pat Proved It. An Irishman was once serving in a regiment in India. Not liking the

olimate, Pat tried to evelve a trick by which he could get home. Accordingly he went to the doctor and told him his eyesight was bad. The doctor looked at him for a while and then sald

"How can you prove to me that

ther fading. Pat boked about the room and at However, for all that the precious document last said. "Well, doctor, do ye see that mul on the wall?" "Yes," replied the do-

"Well," then replied Pat, "I can't." -Chicago Tribune.

HEREDITY Can Be Overcome in Cases.

The influence of heredity cannot, of course, be successfully disputed, but it can be minimized or entirely overcome in some cases by correct food and drink. A Conn. lady says:

"For years while I was a coffee drinker I suffered from billious attacks of great severity, from which I used to emerge as white as a ghost and very weak. Our family physician gave me various prescriptions for improving the digestion and stimulating the liver, which I tried faithfully but without perceptible result.

"He was acquainted with my family history for several generations back, and once when I visited him he said: 'If you have inherited one of those torpid livers you may always suffer more or less from its inaction. We can't dodge our inheritance, you know."

"I was not so strong a believer in heredity as he was, however, and, beginning to think for myself, I concluded to stop drinking coffee, and see what effect that would have. I feared it would be a severe trial to give it up, but when I took Postum and had it well made, it completely filled my need for a hot beverage and I grew very fond of it.

"I have used Postum for three years, using no medicine. During all that time I have had absolutely none of the billous attacks that I used to suffer from, and I have been entirely free from the pain and debilitating effects that used to result from them.

"The change is surely very great, and I am compelled to give Postum the exclusive credit for it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek. Mich

Read "The Road to Wellville," in Akgs. "There's a Reason." Ever read the above letter! A new

Temples of Babylon

The Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft gives an interesting account of the past year's excavation work in three different parts of Babylon.

In the town quarter known as Kaar were laid bare several bundred meters of a wall about 35 feet thick, broken by numerous door openings which were originally flanked by The most interesting find here was a coffin of burned clay, on the lid of which was a relief of a bearded head.

Near the north wall of the quarter known as Sachn was discovered a system of drains, built of brick, laid in asphalt. Here were also found several fragments of tablets with cuniform inscriptions from the time of Nebuchadnezzar. This discovery enabled the excavators to complete fragmentary tablets discovered some time before.

The legend proved to refer to the building of the Zigurrat, the temple tower of Babylon. The beginning reads as follows: "Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, reverer of the great

gods, establisher of Esagtia and Ezida, son of Nabopolassar, of the king of Babylon, am L When Marduk, the great lord, elevated my head I abased myself reverently before Marduk, the god who created me."

After this Nebuchadnezzar goes on to boast that he made the temple "brilliant as the day with bitumen and blue glittering bricks" and that for the same end he has had mighty ce durs prepared. The inscription ends with Nebuchadnezzar's prayer that Marduk will reward his plous deeds by granting him

eternal days Work was also carried on at the town wall built by Nabonid, the last king of Babylon, who reigned 555-538 B. C. About 400 meters of this wall were uncovered. The wall is about 25 feet thick and has a tower every 60

The main gate lies in the line of the great Babylonian procession street. The pavement of the processional street at this point is

perfectly preserved. It is constructed of two or three layers of bricks set is asphalt and covered with a thick coating of asphalt.

King Nabonid, it is proved, built his fortifi-

cations out of the rules of works constructed by his predecessors, as the excavators found brick with a four lined inscription of Heriglissar, in which this ruler, whose inscription have hitherto been missing, describes himself as "the accomplisher of good deeds."

The excavations made in Assur by Dr. W. Andrae in the season April to October yielded still more important results. The complete ground plan of the Temple of Assur was laid bare, and the history of the great building pushed back to the third millennium, B. C. This makes it the oldest Mesopotamian temple so far discovered.

The temple was renewed by the King Samsi-Adad about 1800 B. C., and it was burned down years later under Salmamassar L, who, however, reconstructed it on exactly the old

Many important finds were made by Dr. An-Near the door in the southeast front were found remains of a reilef of a bull three